COMMENTS

This Amendment is submitted in response to a March 13, 2009 non-final Office Action. The present Amendment amends **Claims 1, 7, and 12**, adds **Claims 22-24**. **Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14, 16, and 22-24** are currently pending.

Applicants' undersigned representative greatly appreciates the time and courtesy extended by the Examiner during a June 15, 2009 teleconference. While no formal agreement was reached regarding the patentability of the pending claims, suggestions offered by the Examiner are appreciated. Hopefully, the present amendment incorporates these suggestions. If not, a phone call to the undersigned at 512.306.0796 would be greatly appreciated.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In Paragraph 4 of the present Office Action, **Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-14, and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 – "*Hanson*") in view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 – "*Doherty*"). In paragraph 5 of the present Office Action, **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson* and *Doherty*, and further in view of *Giglio, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0039821 – "*Giglio*"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

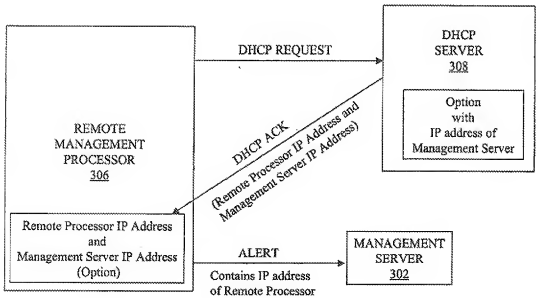
Hanson teaches that a client computer can receive an IP address from a DHCP server. (See cited paragraphs [0286] – [0288].)

Doherty teaches that the DHCP and bootstrap protocol permit a client computer to automatically contact a server. This server can then send a boot program to the client. (See cited paragraph [0006] of *Doherty*).

Giglio teaches that a network administrator can oversee the operations of devices on a network. (See cited paragraph [0007] of *Giglio*.)

With reference to exemplary **Claim 1**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest:

"in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address" (of the management server) "by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet includes the received requested IP address of the at least one remote management processor." Consider FIG. 3 of the present application as an exemplary depiction of one embodiment of the present invention:



When remote management processor 306 requests an IP address from DHCP server 308, the DHCP server 308 sends a packet to the remote management processor 306. This packet contains not only the newly-assigned IP address for remote management processor 306, but it also includes Option data. This Option data includes the address of management server 302. By extracting the address of management server 302 from the Option data, remote management processor 306 can send management server 302 an alert, letting management server 302 know

that remote management processor 306 has received its requested IP address from DHCP server 308.

A combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest this feature. The present Office Action cites paragraphs [0287] – [0288] of *Hanson* as teaching this feature. This cited passages states:

> [0286] It is common to use a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to automatically configure network devices that are newly activated on such a subnet. For example, a DHCP server on the sub-net typically provides its clients with (among other things) a valid network address to "lease". DHCP clients may not have permanently assigned, "hard coded" network addresses. Instead, at boot time, the DHCP client requests a network address from the DHCP server. The DHCP server has a pool of network addresses that are available for assignment. When a DHCP client requests a network address, the DHCP server assigns, or leases, an available address from that pool to the client. The assigned network address is then "owned" by the client for a specified period ("lease duration"). When the lease expires, the network address is returned to the pool and becomes available for reassignment to another client. In addition to automatically assigning network addresses, DHCP also provides netmasks and other configuration information to clients running DHCP client software. More information concerning the standard DHCP protocol can be found in RFC2131.
>
> [0287] Thus, when a Mobile End System 104 using DHCP roams from one subnet to another, it will appear with a new network address. In accordance with the present invention, Mobile End Systems 104 and Mobility Management Server 102 take advantage of the automatic configuration functionality of DHCP, and coordinate together to ensure that the Mobility Management Server recognizes the Mobile End System's "new" network address and associates it with the previously-established connection the Mobility Management Server is proxying on its behalf.

As highlighted, the cited passage states that a Mobility Management Server 102 can recognize the new network address of a client (Mobile End System 104). "How" the Mobility Management Server 102 actually obtains that new network address of the client (or even knows that such an address has been assigned) is taught in paragraph [0289], which states:

> [0289] The present invention provides DHCP listeners to monitor the DHCP broadcast messages and thereby ascertain whether a particular Mobile End System 104 has roamed from one subnet to another and is being offered the ability to acquire a new network address by DHCP.

As further clarified in paragraph [0300] of *Hanson*, information about the new IP addresses is "continually updated based on DHCP broadcast traffic appearing on network 108."

That is, the Mobility Management Server 102 "listens" for data traffic from the DHCP server, which broadcasts new IP addresses onto the network. If the Mobility Management Server 102 recognizes one of the IP addresses as being sent to a client that it supervises, then it makes a note as such. Thus, the client's new IP address is send from the DHCP server to the Mobility Management Server, NOT from the client to the Mobility Management Server.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of **Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14, and 16** be withdrawn.

Regarding new **Claim 22**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest:

"A computer-implemented method of enabling a notification to a management server that a client has received an internet protocol (IP) address from a dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) server, the method comprising:

a DHCP server receiving a request for an IP address from a client; and

in response to receiving the request, the DHCP server transmitting a requested client IP address, a shelf life of the requested client IP address, and a management server address to the client, wherein the management server address is an IP address of a management server that monitors operations of the client, and wherein the management server address enables the client to transmit the requested client IP address and the shelf life of the requested client IP address to the management server," as supported by FIG. 3 and paragraph [0018] of the originally filed specification.

Regarding new **Claim 23**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest:

"the management server setting up the DHCP server by identifying which IP addresses the DHCP server is authorized to assign," as supported in the original specification in paragraph [0019].

Regarding new **Claim 24**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "wherein the alert packet is transmitted from said at least one remote processor without said at least one remote processor's use of an operating system," as supported in the original specification in paragraph [0020].

CONCLUSION

As the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of the pending claims, Applicants now respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

If the Examiner believes that an additional telephone call would be useful in promoting the pending claims to allowance, a call to the undersigned at 512.306.0796 would be greatly appreciated.

No additional extension of time for this response is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with an extension of time as well as any other fee necessary to further the prosecution of this application to **IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 50-0563**.

Respectfully submitted,

James E. Boice
Registration No. 44,545
LAW OFFICE OF JIM BOICE
3839 Bee Cave Road
Suite 201
Austin, Texas 78746
512.306.0796
ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT(S)